FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 166 *27 August 1985*

ALBANIA

Reportage on Alia's Visit to Korce 26 August B 1
Lays Wreath on Monument B 1
Alia Addresses Rally B 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Events of 1968, Upcoming 17th Congress Viewed D 1
[Editorial in RUDE PRAVO 21 Aug]
Hungary's Marjai Views Gabcikovo Project, Departs D 3
Briefs: Power Plant for PRC D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Espionage Cases, Relations With FRG Viewed E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND]
Beil Receives Saarland Economics Minister E 1
Tisch, Nicaragua TU Leader Condemn U.S. Policies E 2
Briefs: SWAPO Trainees Depart E 2

HUNGARY

Nemeth 20 August Constitution Day Speech F 1
Radio Version F 1
Television Version F 4
Hetenyi Speaks at Financial Conference in Pecs F 7
[NEPSZABADSAG 24 Aug]
PRC Envoy Pays Farewell Visit to Kadar, Leaders F 8
Leaders Greet Romanians on National Holiday F 8

POLAND

FRG Spy Scandal, Kohl-Mitterrand Talks Viewed G 1
Glemp Attacks Marxist Treatment of Church [ORF] G 1
Coal Distribution Plans, Difficulties Explained G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 24-25 Aug]
Under Secretary Interviewed on Wage Policy G 2
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 23 Aug]
Polish-Hungarian Economic Protocol Signed G 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Pristina Paper on Presidium Positions on Serbia I 1
[Celaj in RILINDJA 3 Aug]
Markovic Restates Position on Several Candidates I 2
[Borisavljevic in POLITIKA 14 Aug]
SAWPY's Uzelac Views Several Candidates 'Fetish' I 4
[BORBA 19 Aug]
Needed Federal Budget Adjustments Outlined I 4
[Kesic in BORBA 14 Aug]
PRAVDA 'Plays Down' Yugoslav War Resistance I 6
Hungarian Book Seen To Contain Stalinist Views I 6
[Corovic in POLITIKA 14 Aug]

REPORTAGE ON ALIA'S VISIT TO KORCE 26 AUGUST

Lays Wreath on Monument

AU261713 Tirana ATA in English 1705 GMT 26 Aug 85

["Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly makes a visit to the District of Korce" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 26 (ATA) -- The City of Korce attained today a special animation. Thousands upon thousands of its residents had lined up the city streets to wish welcome to Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. They burst out into ardent applauses and cheerings when Comrade Ramiz Alia entered their city. During this visit Comrade Ramiz Alia is accompanied by Comrade Rita Marko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades were welcomed by the first secretary of the district party committee Dhimiter Petro, the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Fatbardh Harizi, as well as other leading cadres of the party, the state power, the mass organizations in the district and others.

A group of Enver's Pioneers presented Comrade Ramiz Alia and the accompanying comrades with bouquets of flowers.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the accompanying comrades went to the martyrs graves of the district. Comrade Ramiz Alia laid a wreath to the monument "The Triumphant Partisan" with the inscription "To the Unforgettable Sons and Daughters of Korce Ramiz Alia".

After the national anthem was played all honoured with their fists up the deed of the martyrs.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia placed bouquets of flowers at the graves of the people's heroes, Ali Kelmendi, Mihal Grameno and Koci Bako. A big popular rally was organized in the city square.

Amidst the applauses and acclamations of those present the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to with great attention by those present.

Alia Addresses Rally

AU261822 Tirana ATA in English 1710 GMT 26 Aug 85

["From the Speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 26 (ATA) -- After greeting the patriotic and revolutionary people of Korce on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers for the successes achieved in all the fields Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed in his speech among others that Korce has always stood out for bravery and ardent patriotism. Distinguished fighters of the rifle and pen have fought with rare heroism in this city and the regions around it.

Korce became one of the cradles of the growth of Albanian proletariat at the beginning of the century and even earlier. This city became one of the most important hearths of the Albanian Communist movement. Korce is dear to and sacred for our people because it became the second birthplace for Enver Hoxha, for the one who orientated the communists correctly and united them in their glorious party, for the one who was the great leader of the national liberation war and our peoples revolution, for the architect and promoter of all revolutionary transformations made in new Albania.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on some aspects of the industrial, agricultural, social, cultural development of this district. Socialist Albania realised and consolidated the great idea of Marxism-Leninism -- the liquidation of the exploitation of the man.

The whole Albania has been transformed over these 40 years of the free life, just as Korce has. This period has the value of a great historic testimony. It proves of what a free, independent and sovereign people can do in their own country, what gigantic steps they can make in a rather short period of time. It also shows that the people were not to blame for the fact that Albania was an instance of poverty in Europe. The blame for this lay with the regimes of the past who plundered their toil and put their riches into action. It shows that the Albanians didn't lack the abilities and possibilities for progress and civilization but that they lacked the leading political force which would guide them with wisdom and far-sightedness. It shows that the Albanian people cherished lofty aspirations, ardent desires, they had vitality and great impetus at work but conditions did not exist to carry them into life.

Socialist Albania, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, and consolidated the great idea of Marxism-Leninism, the elimination of any kind of exploitation of the man. The party and our new people's power provided the people with the possibility to become master of what belonged to them, master of their sweat and toil, the sole master of the fates of the country. They put an end once and for all to the exploitation and dependence on the foreigners, they enabled the people to ensure once and for all the genuine freedom and independence of the homeland.

There is no force in the world to darken or grab us of these victories which are fruit of the national liberation war and the socialist construction, which have been achieved through the blood and the sweat of the people. We will always defend these victories courageously and will work to consolidate and carry them always forward.

Our socialist homeland is stronger than ever. We have a complex developed economy, an advanced culture and education, we have a state power which belongs to the people and an invincible defence. Our country enjoys a good name and an honoured respected international position. Never in their century long history has Albania been such, so advanced and prosperous.

A new multi-branched industry, which develops and advances by relying on the country's raw materials, on the riches of the Albanian ground and underground, on the work and creative abilities of our people, has been set up in our country. It ensures the fulfillment of the main needs of the people for industrial goods, it ensures to a considerable extent the necessary means for its regeneration and expansion. It constitutes a powerful basis for the development of all other sectors of the economy, for the strengthening of the defence of the homeland.

Our people are proud of the development of our economy. Our people are proud of the progress made by the heavy and light industry. They are proud of such major projects as the metallurgical combine or gigantic hydropower stations, the chemical plants and textile combines. They are proud of other factories and projects which are a result of the Marxist-Leninist policy of our party on the socialist industrialization of the country. In a particular way we can evaluate today more than ever that wise farsighted policy of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for the development with priority of energetics, through investing on the oil and gas sector and on the development of coal mines, and by undertaking the construction of an entire system of hydropower stations. The policy of self-reliance could not and cannot be realized without a powerful energetic basis, independent from others.

A radical transformation has happened in our country in the agrarian field and that of agricultural production. Our land, once covered by swamps and bushes, impoverished and abandoned, produces today not for 1 million people that were prior to liberation but for 3 million people and ensures raw material for light and food industry.

Implementing wisely its agrarian policy, the party, within a short period of time, realised the century long dreams of our patriot and militant peasant for land, for bread, knowledge and progress. Our socialist agriculture is strengthened in every direction, it has entered resolutely the road of intensification and high yields. This overthrow is a result of the collectivisation of the land and means of work, of great investments made by the state, especially on land reclamation, and land systemitisation, on the creation of a complex irrigation system, mechanisation and chemical fertilisers. It is a result of the education and higher level of the countryside, of the application of science and above all it is a result of the conscious and insistent work of the working people of agriculture.

The level and strength of our socialist agriculture were clearly seen in the wheat campaign which has just been over. Although in the most unfavourable conditions, the highest yields and production which has never been taken so far in our country, were realised.

Today our country has not only a consolidated economy and a culture of sound content, but it has also an unbreakable defence. Our borders are invulnerable. Albania has not linked and will never link its defence with the so-called "security" that the superpowers guarantee to the vassal countries or with the military international blocs and treaties. Our party has based the defence of the socialist homeland on the strength of the armed people and on the people's army, which it has equipped with the means necessary to carry out its mission. The enemies will never catch our Albania unaware. The vigilance of the people and their armed forces are of a high level.

Everything we have built in our country is a result of the sweat and wisdom of our working people. Everything we have constructed in our country is a result of the sweat and wisdom of our working people. The great economic, social, political, and cultural victories have not been donated to us, but we have attained them through sacrifices and self-denial, we have achieved them in struggle with the class enemies, internal and external ones, in struggle with numerous obstacles. We began to drain the swamps with a spade and a pick, we began to open the galleries of the mines with a mallet and chisel, we set up factories and workshops with great toil, with the force of hands we built the first hydropower stations.

The difficulties were great but we won. We won because we had a party tested in struggle, which had a correct political line, which has remained always loyal to Marxism-Leninism and has implemented consistently the principle of self-reliance.

We have stretched the hand to nobody and will never stretch it for anything in the future too. On this road we shall march forward in the future too. We have never stretched the hand to anybody and will never stretch it for anything in the future. We take credit from nobody and we shall never take debts. Our party, as comrade Enver Hoxha used to say, will never hand such chains on the necks of our people. For the development, progress and modernisation of the country we shall cut the coat according to the cloth, will be based on the assets of our country, using our great resources with high efficiency.

Our national situation is very sound. The people are united more than ever round the party. Their mutual faith is consolidated. The people's unity is tempered and steeled in every direction. Expression of this brilliant situation, of the great unity was that high political ideological wisdom that our people manifested in those grave days when we lost our legendary leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, is that determination and heroism that the workers and peasants, cadres and specialists, women and youngsters, in the south and the north of the country are showing, in order to realise and overfulfill the tasks, to merit the title standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Enver.

The present we have constructed is beautiful, but the future will be even better. The party is near completion of the draft of the coming five year plan. The entire people took part in working it out. This is a common practice in our country. It is an expression of our broad democracy in action. It is an indispensability for drafting a real and mobilising plan. There is not a calculating system, not a planning organ, not a programming means that may replace the participation of the people.

With our forces and resources a greater plan will be realised for investments and capital construction in all the sectors. With the growth of the oil production, the construction of other hydropower stations and the production of coal, the energy base of the country will be extended even more over the next five year plan; besides, the diversity of the raw materials will extend with the opening of minerals. The metallurgy in general and that of iron-smelting in particular will be expanded greatly, their perspectives will be vaster. Industry will respond ever better the development of the country with the extension and qualitative development of mechanical industry, with the consolidation of chemical industry, with the numerous constructions and reconstructions for the light and food stuff industry. The production of mass consumer goods will increase considerably and their quality and structure will be further improved.

An important place in the new five year plan will be given to the development of agriculture in all the zones of the country, for the increase of the production of bread grains, the growth of livestock products, the increase of the yields of industrial plants and the further development of fruit-growing.

The United States of America and the Soviet Union try to establish their complete domination over all the continents. During the recent years the international situation is characterised by a number of events which has made it graver and more complicated Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on. Despite of the efforts of the peoples and progressive forces in the world to improve it, different factors are acting in opposition to these efforts and to the interests of mankind that want the strengthening of peace and general security.

Typical for the present international situation is the total mobilisation of the political, economic and ideological forces of the two superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union to establish their complete domination over all the continents and all the countries. In order to reach this objective, each superpower tries to gain priority and to detach itself from the other on all the fields of rivalry, especially in the military one.

The intensification of the armament race, as is natural, has led to an escalation of the confrontation between the superpowers, creating new tensions in general and special questions. A new moment in this confrontation is that the bilateral tensions are displaced from suburbs to the zones where the borders of military blocs meet. Mid-range missiles are deployed in both sides of Europe, events in Poland occurred, interferences and pressures in the Balkans increased, fire was set to Lebanon, etc. Likewise, the waters of the Mediterranean continue to be turbulant and the winds of war are not stilled.

Naturally, the international situation is characterised not only by the actions of the imperialist and reactionary forces, it is characterised also by an evident intensification of the resistance of the peoples and their progressive forces, by the efforts of many medium and small states to defend their indepencence and national sovereignty. This resistance and this struggle does not allow the plans of the aggressive forces be realised as they like and when they like.

The present international situation is aggravated and fraught with other dangers presented not only by the armament race, but also by the economic aggressive policy of the big capitalist powers. They are rushing as hungry wolves to plunder the assets of the economically weak and poor countries. Through debts and credits, through the existing international financial and economic system in general they have created a monstrous machine to subjugate and enslave the peoples. Debts have existed before too but the proportions they have taken in these last 10-15 years are quite a new phenomenom. In reality they are a new strategy for the expansion of hegemony and domination of the big and rich countries, not through weapons as before, but through dollars and rubles.

Many states are in a very difficult situation or on the verge of bankruptcy. An example to this is Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and other countries in Latin America, Poland and Yugoslavia in Europe, most of the Asian countries and almost all Africa.

To this international complicated situation is added also that situation created by the efforts of the big capitalist powers to keep in their hands the technological monopoly of the new industries and scientific researchers in the priority field of the material development, to usurp world markets and to dictate monopoly prices, now not only for the machineries and equipment, but also for the raw material.

Europe -- an arena of brutal interference of the superpowers

For Europe it must be said that it has started to become an area of the brutal interferences of the two superpowers, which behave as real patrons in their zones of influence and are tightening even more the screws of their allies. Even the question such as that of defence is not any more under the sovereignty of the European countries. The Americans and the Soviets are talking in Geneva and nobody knows what they may decide upon. But everybody knows that everything to be decided upon will have to do also with Germany and Poland, with Britain and Czechoslovakia, etc. The allies of the United States and the Soviet Union should realize what the leaderships, whom nobody has asked to render an account of, decide.

In these complicated situations our duty is to sharpen even more the revolutionary vigilance so that to be always on foot and ready to face an situation, to steel even more our people's defence, to make even more solid the foundations of our socialist system. Albania has not had and will not have relations, whatever they may be, with the USA and the Soviet Union.

Our country has been and remains a resolute opponent to the aggressive and expansionist policy of US imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, an irreconciliable figher of reactionary, bourgeois and revisionist ideologies. Our stand towards them has been and remains a clear cut one. Albania has not had and will not have relations, whatever they may be, with the United States and the Soviet Union. This stand of ours is not result of a caprice or fear. It is a result of complete irreconciliation with the imperialist policy they pursue, with the daily aggressive actions they carry out throughout the world, with their savage plunder of the peoples, with the degeneration of culture and mode of living they spread across the globe. We can not reconcile and have relations with those who are the culprits for all the sufferings and ills of mankind, we cannot be friends and comrades with those that threaten the world with atomic extermination.

Our solidarity and sympathy are with the people, are with those who fight for national freedom and independence, with those who fight for national freedom and independence, with those who want social justice and genuine democracy, who oppose fascism and reaction, who are for progress and general emancipation of mankind. All those who suffer from foreign occupation and yoke, all those who are being oppressed and exploited by the bourgeoisie and capital, who are persecuted for revolutionary and liberation ideas, all those who are for peace and against war, have in our people a sure friend and peace and against war, have in our people a sure friend and peace and against war, have in our people a sure friend and supporter. Proletarian internationalism and solidarity with the progressive forces will always characterise our foreign policy.

The improvement of the relations with the countries round us, the establishment of good neighbourliness with them, the consolidation of the friendship with their peoples has been a continuous preoccupation of our party and state. In the elations with them we have proceeded from the good will to develop a fruitful cooperation, from the conviction that the noraml exchanges in different fields such as those of trade, communications, culture, techniques, science, etc., serve the friendship and closer ties among the peoples, good understanding among the people, they serve the common peace and security. The assurance that Albania has confirmed to the neighbouring peoples that no evil will ever come to them from its territory proves that we wish them only good.

On the Albanian-Greek Relations

Albanian-Greek relations are now moving ahead well. Remarkable progress is made in the field of trade and cultural, communication and tourism exchanges. Good perspectives are evident also for cooperation in other fields of mutual interest. Our policy towards Greece has always been a policy of good neighbourliness. We have been and are two friendly peoples. The common historical fates have neared and made more friendly these two peoples, the oldest of the Balkans. They have fought together for the defence of their freedom, independence, culture and identity. They have been together in struggle against the Roman legions, Slav influxes, Ottoman Empire, Italian and German fascists, etc.

The book of Comrade Enver Hoxha "Two Friendly Peoples" is a clear evidence of the spirit of friendship, love respect that the Albanian people have had and have for the Greek people. At the same time, it reflects clearly also the consistent policy of good will of socialist Albania towards the neighbour Greece, the efforts of our country to overcome the difficulties through common understanding and to normalize the relations.

The book of Comrade Enver Hoxha is a vivid testimony to that correct principled Marxist-Leninist policy pursued in Albania towards the Greek minority and which has ensured them of a dignified and completely equal life with their Albanian brothers in all fields, which has created them possibilities to use and cultivate their mother tongue, to develop their traditions and preserve their national identity. Our party and state will follow this policy consistently in the future too.

The book "Two Friendly Peoples" shows also of the sincere interest with which our people have followed the course of events in Greece, shows that they have always rejoiced over its struggle and victories on the road to freedom, democracy, and progress. We feel a real pleasure whenever we see that the Greek people and leaders respond to us with the same friendly sentiments and with the same respect.

On the Relations With Turkey and Italy

Our relations with Turkey have developed in a friendly and harmonious way. Likewise, the relations of good will with Italy are developing in promising and proper conditions. Evident progress is made with these two countries in the fields of trade, cultural, technical-scientific exchanges and other fields are being studied in which cooperation of mutual interest may be fostered. All these have served the closer ties of the peoples and the greater friendship and understanding among them.

Only with two or three European countries Albania has not yet established diplomatic relations. With someone of these states we have some question to solve. Our country has been and is for good relations with the other states, based on equality, respect and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs based on mutual benefit Comrade Ramiz Alia continued further on. This is proven by the diplomatic relations we have established with most of the states of the world, it is proved by our trade exchanges which have been on the increase with our cultural contacts with others which have been intensified. There are a few countries, two or three in Europe, with which Albania has not yet established diplomatic relations. With some one of these states we have some question to solve. With Britain, for instance, we have the question of the Albanian gold plundered by the German Nazis, which at the end of the war fell in the hands of the British. This gold should be returned to Albania because it is a property of the Albanian people. To this end, our government has made continuous efforts moreover. Recently, it has started talks with Britain. The British Government has claims with regard to the so-called question of the Corfu incident, of which Albania has not been and is not responsible. The return of the gold to Albania that for over 40 years is unjustly held as a pledge in the London banks, something which has been detrimental to our economy, will open the way both to solution of these contestable questions between the two sides, in accordance with mutual interests and respect, and to normalization of the relations between the two countries.

On Albanian-Yugoslav relations -- we would like to have normal and friendly relations, based on the principles of good neighbourliness with Yugoslavia as well. Unfortunately this is not realised. And it not for Albania's fault. Despite of our efforts, the Yugoslav policy has been always in firm anti-Albanian positions. They who have ruled in Yugoslavia, just like before the war and after it, have marched counter to the course of development of the world processes and with a stern stubborness have not wanted to accept the irreversible historic realities, the existance of the Albanian nation and its independent state.

In their stands towards Albania and the Albanians they have been led always by nationalist passions, not seeing that times change, that the world develops not as they like but according to its laws. In practice this stand is manifested through the efforts of Belgrade to turn the independent Albanian state into a Yugoslav colonial province and to denationalize the Albanians of Yugoslavia. From this chauvinist ideology and this narrow nationalist policy have merged those endless interferences on the part of the Yugoslav leaders, those efforts to overthrow the people's power in Albania and to put in the lead their people Koci Xoxe and Co, those permanent diversions, provocations and insinuations being made by Yugoslavia even today. From this ideology and policy originates all that chauvinist violence which has burst out in Kosovo and other territories inhabited by the Albanians, all that savage national oppression against the Albanians, which is much similar to racism, all that venom and poison which the great Serbs are pouring out against the Albanian national history and culture, against their traditions and customs, against their national identity and personality.

Time has proved that the chauvinist ideology is shortsighted and the nationalist policy has no perspective. We hope that in Yugoslavia, too, whose peoples have paid dearly as nobody else the chauvinist policy, time will come when the stand towards Albania and the Albanians will be judged with objectivity. The establishment of good neighbourliness with Socialist Albania and the granting of the national and democratic rights to the Albanians of Yugoslavia would assist not only in the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans but it would contribute even more to the strengthening of stability of Yugoslavia, to the strengthening of the understanding and coexistence among the nations it is composed of.

If those in Belgrade start to think in a different way about Albania and the Albanians, they will find in us ready partners to collaborate and advance in all those directions which serve the freedom and independence of our countries, their sovereignty and territorial integrity, the good neighbourliness and friendship between the peoples. We have neither interfered nor do we interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. It is up to it to solve its political, economic, national and other problems, we do not interfere at all. But just as no one can prevent us from defending our homeland and socialist system when they are insulted and attacked from Belgrade or from anywhere else, also no one can stop us to speak out about the fates of the Albanian brothers in Yugoslavia and defend them when they reoppressed, persecuted, looked down upon and offended just because they are Albanians.

Albania Neither "Opens Up" Nor "Closes" Its Doors

Our policy towards the neighbours just as towards all other states is a consistent principled policy. Those who dream of and expect changes in our line, who interpret the usual normal political and diplomatic acts of our independent and sovereign state as "opening up" of Albania, as "tendencies" to get closer to one side or another, are wasting time. Albania neither "opens up" nor "closes" its doors. It will forge ahead on the road it has advanced until now, a road which has ensured it the freedom and independence, the defence of socialism, the good name in the world. The foreign policy of the PSR of Albania is the policy which has been worked out and applied by Comrade Enver Hoxha and which has been proclaimed and endorsed in the congresses of the party. This policy responds to the interests of our people and socialism. It enjoys the full support of the Albanian people, that is why our party will implement it with determination and consistency, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion.

EVENTS OF 1968, UPCOMING 17TH CONGRESS VIEWED

LD210926 RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Developing Socialism, Strenthening Its Defense"]

[Text] The August internationalist action to save socialism in Czechoslovakia created a solid basis for the socialist forces in our country, which were able, thanks to that assistance, to develop fully the political struggle against the counterrevolutionary rightwing opportunistic forces, and to overcome by political means the counterrevolutionary threat to the cause of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

This is the sense in which the events of 21 August 1968 are assessed by the important party document "Lessons from the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress," which was adopted by the party Central Committee 15 years ago. On the basis of collective findings, the party revealed in the document the causes and roots that led to the crisis at the time and drew the necessary conclusions. The document still retains its general validity, and is a lasting source of inspiration.

The period that has elapsed since that time has fully confirmed the correctness of that analysis and has shown that only a Marxist-Leninist party that is united in its ideology, organization, and actions and that is firmly linked with the working people is able to manage the great task of building socialism, ensuring its achievements, and providing for its defense. The past 15 years have fully confirmed the correctness of the approach of our party, which has been able to carry the conclusions of the "lessons" through into everyday life, into the whole of its political and social activities.

The efforts made to overcome the consequences of the crisis and to normalize life, and subsequently in the further development of socialism in our country, have borne fruit in all spheres. This is proven by the growth of our economy and the attendant high living standards, the strengthening of socialist democracy, the standing of our party and country in the socialist community and in the communist and workers' movement, and the prestige of our country in the international arena.

We have entered a period of immediate and intensive preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress. On the basis of the record sheet of the development of our society since the 16th congress, and on the basis of the wider circumstances since the beginning of the seventies, this congress will set out the basic tasks for the next 5 years in line with the needs up to the year 2000.

By working out the basic strategy for building an advanced socialist society for the coming period, and by setting out the course of implementation of this strategy, the 17th party congress will undoubtedly become a significant milestone in the life of our party and people. At the 15th party Central Committee session in June this year it was stated that the party would ensure that preparations for the congress were a matter for the whole of society. This follows the traditions of our party, which considers its congresses a matter not only for Communists, but also for the millions of citizens who identify their living and social guarantees and prospects with its policy.

It is in this context, too, that comprehensive efforts are being made in the decisive sphere of the life of society -- goods production. The party purposefully encourages all the forces of society to fulfill the tasks of the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and thus of the whole of the 5-year plan, and to create good prerequisites for the next 5-year plan.

The CPCZ Central Committee has voiced the conviction that the programmed nature of the preparations for the congress will stimulate a further upsurge of the creative forces of the people, of their activity and initiative at work and in society, and that the numerous enterprising initiatives and drives for high-quality work, and for speeding up the intensification of the national economy and scientific and technological development will have a broadly-based creative response.

In the period prior to the congress our party is also striving to encourage a high level of political activity in society. It is paying attention, and will continue to pay attention, to improving the political system and socialist democracy. The entire National Front must continue to strengthen its activity in uniting interests, satisfying needs, and increasing the participation of the people in creating, implementing, and monitoring its policies.

It is understandable that the preparations for the congress are influencing not only internal political development, the way in which we work and fulfill our tasks, which is the most important thing, but also the events that are taking place now and in the future throughout the world, in other words, external circumstances. The party is aware that our society must monitor continually the international political situation and react to it in an active way. It knows that the better the people recognize the interrelationship between our internal and foreign policy, the more deeply will they understand many of the circumstances connected with the development and defense of socialism.

We are living in a difficult period in which international events are moving at a fast rate. The current world situation can be described as a sharp-edged struggle between the forces of socialism, peace, and progress, and the forces of capitalism, war, and reactionary tendencies. The world socialist system and its core, the socialist community, act on the process of today's international relations as the most important and stabilizing pillar and force of peace.

Our Republic is a firm element in this struggle; it contributes in an active way to the strength and unity of the socialist community. To a decisive degree, the fate of the world and of social progress depends on the success of the creative activity of every socialist country, on the degree of coordination of their approach in the international arena on crucial issues of the struggle for peace and against war. For this reason we cannot let up for a single moment in our efforts to strengthen unity, to improve in every way and accelerate cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries, and to achieve close cooperation in the political, economic, ideological and defense spheres.

The more conscientiously we work and strengthen the political, economic, and defensive might of our socialist country, the greater will be our contribution to preserving peace on Earth. The basis of our foreign policy is, and will continue to be, close alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries, and with their communal peace program, which shows the way to tackle the most burning problems of the world today and provides hope for peace-loving people.

Let us recall the unilateral pledge of the USSR to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, the Soviet moratorium for halting underground nuclear explosions. If the other side -- that is to say the United States -- did the same, it would be a big step in the effort to stop the arms race.

Let us also recall the purposeful struggle to prevent weapons in space, as pursued in a programmed way by the latest Soviet document called "Main Directions and Principles of International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploitation of Outer Space Under the Conditions of its Nonmilitarization," which is to be presented to the forthcoming 40th session of the UN General Assembly.

An irreplaceable role in the fight to avert a nuclear catastrophe and preserve peace is played by the Warsaw Pact. As Comrade Gustav Husak stated at the 15th session of the party Central Committee, the Warsaw Pact has become the firm guarantee of our freedom and independence, and has proven its worth in ensuring peaceful conditions for building socialism. Together with the other member states, we have signed an extension of its term of validity, Comrade Husak stated.

Our party and state will continue to take an active part in the coordinated approach of the countries of the socialist community in the interests of preserving peace and strengthening the positions of socialism throughout the world. Our party and state will continue to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the socialist countries at all levels and in all spheres.

The anniversary year of our Republic this year has provided a large number of opportunities for us to appreciate in a comprehensive way everything that has been done in our country over the last 40 years for the benefit of the people and for the prosperity of our country. The guiding principle on this difficult and very complex path was the Leninist policy of the party, which consistently follows Marxism-Leninism and proletarian socialist internationalism. Fidelity to Marxism-Leninism and the creative application of it is the lasting and unwavering basis of the political orientation of the whole of our society and the guarantee of our future.

In the 40 years since our liberation, our party and society have withstood the test of their maturity on many occasions. There is no doubt that we have every prerequisite for believing that our joint efforts -- the efforts of Communists and members of other political parties, and those of people not affiliated to any party -- will win through today and in the future, too, so that we can everywhere promote new forward progress, as was discussed at the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, so that we succeed everywhere in inspiring new spirit and energy into the everyday work for the benefit of our socialist community.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI VIEWS GABCIKOVO PROJECT, DEPARTS

LD262001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers, today visited the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Danube water project, together with Peter Colotka, deputy premier of the federal government. It is the largest Czechoslovak-Hungarian investment project.

Jozsef Marjai expressed interest in the preparation and progress of construction work for this important water project and he acquainted himself with progress on the locks and other parts of the construction. Comrade Jozsef Marjai and Peter Colotka praised the work of those building the project and thanked them for the successful development of the work, which is a guarantee for future favorable construction projects according to interstate agreements.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, and those accompanying him then left for Hungary.

BRIEFS

POWER PLANT FOR PRC -- Czechoslovakia is to build a 1000 mw thermal power station in China. This important Czechoslovak-Chinese economic cooperation project will be built at (Xien To), north of Beijing. The contract was signed yesterday in the Chinese capital by Miloslav Mikes, director-general of Skodaexport, and Xu Deen, chairman of the Chinese National Technical Import Corporation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 23 Aug 85 LD]

ESPIONAGE CASES, RELATIONS WITH FRG VIEWED

AU261256 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 23 August and 24-25 August carries several items dealing with the recent espionage cases in the FRG, as well as with relations between the FRG and the GDR.

On 23 August the paper carries on page 1 a 140-word ADN report on serious setbacks for the FRG espionage services due to the GDR's alertness. It also stresses that "due to the GDR's prudent policy, these incidents did not lead to serious strains in FRG-GDR relations."

On the same page NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries a 150-word ADN report on the alleged granting of more rights for "snooping around" to the FRG Office for the Protection of the Constitution. The article also states that in the future FRG chauffeurs and other people working for public institutions will be prohibited from having contacts with GDR citizens.

On page 2 NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries a 50-word ADN item that reports the following: "Hamburg detective superintendent [kriminaloberkommissar] Rolf Grunert, former chairman of the FRG Federation of German Detectives, has applied for admission to the GDR. The request is being examined by the appropriate GDR authorities."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 24-25 August carries on page 1 a 50-word ADN report on the request for asylum in the GDR by Hans Joachim Tiedge, section chief in the Counterintelligence Department at the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution.

On the same page NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries a 440-word ADN report according to which Karsten Voigt, foreign policy spokesman of the SPD Bundestag parliamentary group, rejected the CDU/CSU charges that cooperation between the Social Democratic Party and communist parties is damaging vital FRG foreign policy interests and advocated a further development of Ostpolitik.

On page 5 the paper carries a 350-word ADN report on FRG Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger's refusal to have a memorial plate mounted in the building of the former Reichstag in West Berlin commemorating the Reichstag delegates, who were killed by the Nazis in 1933, because 40 of them were members of the KPD and 33 were members of the SPD.

BEIL RECEIVES SAARLAND ECONOMICS MINISTER

LD261851 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin 26 Aug (ADN) -- Dr. Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, received Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, Saarland minister of economics, transport, and agriculture, on Monday for a talk that focused on the development of economic relations between the GDR and FRG, and with the Saarland in particular.

Dr. Gerhard Beil stressed the consistency and balance of bilateral deliveries and purchases.

Minister Hoffmann paid tribute to the importance of stable business relations, especially on the part of large and medium-sized Saarland companies, with the GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines and stated his readiness to support their further increase based on the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage and in the interests of the development of overall bilateral relations.

TISCH, NICARAGUAN TU LEADER CONDEMN U.S. POLICIES

LD261503 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1301 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN) -- The deep solidarity of the GDR trade unions with the tireless struggle of the working people in Nicaragua, rich in sacrifices, was affirmed on Monday in Berlin by Harry Tisch. The chairman of the GDR trade union federation, the FDGB, met with a delegation of the Association of Rural Workers of Nicaragua led by its General Secretary Edgardo Garcia.

Garcia expressed thanks for the fraternal solidarity of the working people of the GDR and gave the assurance that the most aggressive circles of the United States would not succeed, despite military and economic attempts to threaten and blackmail, in turning back the wheel of history in Nicaragua.

Both sides condemned the course of confrontation and the arms race pursued by the United States and their NATO allies, which carries with it the danger of a nuclear world war. They spoke in favor of doing everything in joint trade union actions to more vigorously continue the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente. They welcomed the USSR proposals to end the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension to space.

BRIEFS

SWAPO TRAINEERSDEPART -- Berlin 26 Aug (ADN) -- Some 120 members of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO), who have completed a 3-year vocational program in the GDR, left for Luanda Sunday night on a special Interflug aircraft from Berlin-Schoenefeld airport. During training financed by donations, the patriots from Namibia were able to qualify as mechanical and project engineers and agricultural machinery fitters. Bidding them farewell at the airport were representatives of the GDR Solidarity Committee, teachers, and people who had been looking after them. Otto Heilmann, secretary of the Solidarity Committee, pointed out that at present 500 young Namibians are being taught at GDR educational establishments. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2226 GMT 25 Aug 85 LD]

NEMETH 20 AUGUST CONSTITUTION DAY SPEECH

Radio Version

LD210532 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Constitution Day address by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP deputy first secretary, at a 20 August rally in Nyiregyhaza -- recorded]

[Text] August 20th is the festival of the Constitution, embodying the Hungarian people's power, its state-creating, country-building strength, and the independence of our socialist homeland; it is also the Day of the New Bread. On this day we remember with respect the great state organizer, King S[illegible]ohen, who was a progressive politician of European significance in his time. Turning against the outdated, old order, in his own time he introduced a modern administration and brought the Hungarian people into the great community of European peoples. Our people's respect worthily surrounds the memory of those whose names are linked with historic deeds, that of King Stephen, who founded the independent Hungarian state, and of all those ancients who were the creators of the great epoch.

The Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic expresses the historical continuity of the 1000 years of the Hungarian state and society, and their revolutionary changes. The Constitution embodies the power of the Hungarian people, lays down that we have created a society free of exploitation, and contains programmatically the construction of socialism. It reflects the fact that, as a result of the new conquest that started with the liberation, the unity of socialism and Hungarian statehood came into existence. Today our people can consider the homeland and the law jointly as its own. Our basic law has also sanctified that historically significant change that our society's leading strength is the working class, which exercises power in alliance with the producer cooperative peasantry, together with the intelligentsia and the other working strata of society.

Our Constitution Day is by tradition also the festival of the New Bread, that of the bread which even today in many parts of the world is called life; and life is synonymous with work. That is how the festival of our Constitution becomes whole, the expression of the close unity of power, law, and work. The country's public opinion has followed, with the attention merited by the great work, the activity of the reapers. The crop, which not only covers domestic needs but also makes possible the exports that figure in our plans, is secure. Esteem and appreciation are justifiably due to the agricultural workers and everyone who has stood his ground in the work that guarantees the bread of the country.

My dear friends, when the National Assembly on 20 August 1949 enacted the Constitution, our country was still in many respects backward. Thanks to our peoples' self-sacrificing work and efforts, in the course of the four decades that have elapsed since the liberation, greater changes took place in our homeland than in all the centuries before that. On the path we trod we had to struggle against many difficulties, at times also with our own mistakes. We have learned from our mistakes and our errors, and with a joint will we have overcome the difficulties. Our people, with the leadership of the party, measured by the development of the country and of individual destinies alike, created something great, something historic. Our people created a socialist homeland, conditions worthy of man, and lifted our country into the vanguard of progress.

Szabolcs-Szatmar County, together with the country, has risen from historical backwardness. There is an old saying that although the reddest apple grows in Szabolcs, that is where the children are palest. According to a son of the Nyirseg, Mihaly Vaci, not so long ago in this country everything that was bad could only be spoken of in the superlative.

But before he died the poet could rejoice at the encouraging changes. The country's development, as a result of central and local efforts, has accelerated, especially since the sixties; compared to its former self, we may say that it became dynamic. Last year, at the country's some 300 industrial sites, production was valued at 38 billion forints and agricultural production at 22 billion forints. The development is tangible: it can be seen on the face of the towns and villages of Szabolcs; it can be measured in the radical transformation of the living conditions of the working people. Work and a life that is worthy of man are guaranteed by the changed social and economic conditions that the people who live here themselves also shape with dedication and great conscientiousness.

Esteemed mass rally, the current year was rich in outstanding domestic political events. The 13th MSZMP Congress and the holding of the elections took place amid great public attention and social activity. Our people worthily marked the 40th anniversary of the liberation. We may justifiably regard the results of the elections as a significant success of our social system and our policy. The citizens availed themselves responsibly of their increased rights; they evinced great activity in the interest of seeing that the deputies and council members should be people who, in the token of an open and creative engagement in politics, might successfully represent their interests. The elections resulted in an advance in the development of socialist democracy; strengthened national unity; and mobilized new energies for successful continuation of the work to build the country. It is our conviction that the National Assembly and the councils, elected in the token of the people's front policy, fulfill their function and further strengthen the power of the working people, and that the deputies and council members will be worthy of the trust that has raised them to public office.

What is most important now is that we follow the directions of the 13th congress, and that we act in unity for realization of the jointly shaped policy. Our party and government devote primary attention to guaranteeing the conditions for the work of construction, to seeing in the country a continuation of the good political atmosphere, and to seeing a healthy public spirit, one that holds our people in unity and encourages work of good quality. This is important because we have learned from many historic lessons that we must look after the unity and mutual trust that link our party and people as if they were our eyes. It is our determined intention that, pursuing the policy of alliance, in the future we shall also tread the path of the national merging of forces, of socialist national unity.

We all know that the conditions of the construction process are more difficult than they were before. The situation is more difficult not only for the country but also its citizens. The living conditions of a section of our compatriots have worsened in recent years. Many undertake extra work in order to maintain the standard of living they have attained. Because of the increase in consumer prices, we did not manage to maintain the real value of pensions and certain social allocations. We know and take into account the situation of those who struggle with housing problems, of young people starting a family, of families with several children, of those living on small pensions. We keep solving problems on the agenda; however, everyone must realize that even in the satisfaction of just demands we can only advance if we have created material foundations for them. Let us maintain and further develop the creative spirit of debate, readiness for action, and the democratic mood that was evinced throughout the country at the time of the congress and the elections.

It is our steadfast determination that we are treading the path of development of socialist democracy; only in this way can the harmony between the assertion of rights and fulfillment of duties, and the active participation of the masses in public affairs be realized. This creates better conditions for the assertion of greater demands and for the struggle against indifference, indiscipline, bureaucracy, and waste. The successful fulfillment of congress resolutions demands a common joining of forces on the social scale.

It is a true issue of our national destiny that the intensive development of the economy should be accelerated and its capacity to create income be increased. This is just as much an imperative task of ours as was once the socialist transformation of agriculture or the continuous development of economic management. If we had not advanced in these areas in time, then the burdens of the world economy that weighed us down would have caused much graver problems to the country. In the economy, in culture, in every sphere of our life let us open up an even freer path for the endeavors that lie ahead, for the initiatives. In production a reliably good quality can become determinant if work discipline improves, if skilled knowledge gains greater rank, if responsibility for one another and for society grows. In the ranks of human values, work performance must be placed in the first rank.

In the good utilization of our endowments, of our material and intellectual resources a determining role is played by the human being who acts knowingly. Hungary's natural endowment of raw materials is very modest. It follows from our endowments that many things must be imported from abroad for us to be able to exist and develop. For this reason, participation in the international division of labor is a vital necessity for us. However, even more important than all this is that we turn to good use, for the good of our socialist homeland, that greatest of our national values -- our people's talents, conscientiousness, and love of homeland -- and that the human skill and will, a high standard, and circumspect and modern leadership be used to guarantee a disciplined and capable surplus, which is necessary for the revitalisation of our economic development.

An important condition of the work of socialist construction is that the international horizon should be clearer, tensions should diminish, and cooperation should strengthen between countries of different social systems. The more tense international atmosphere, and the unfavorable changes to us in the world economy set trials before us; but in spite of our problems we live in peace.

It is regrettable that in many parts of the globe, also in our time, bloody clashes are taking place. It cannot be sufficiently appreciated that in Europe, where the two world systems come into direct contact and where the extent of military confrontation is the greatest, for 40 years now it has been possible to maintain peace, for which our people, too, have paid so great a price. Our people also feel the favorable or unfavorable effects of everything that happens in the world. Together with other peoples, we have also seen the usefulness of detente and we are the aggrieved party from the aggravation of tensions. Together with our allies, joining forces with all peace-loving forces, we take a stand in order that every people might live without fear in security and create and enjoy the fruits of their work.

Our country, the Hungarian Peoples Republic, will in the future also strive to maintain the relations it has created with countries of different social systems, to foster them and develop them as much as possible so that it can contribute to improvement of the international atmosphere. We support every endeavor that serves the maintaining of dialogue, the negotiated settlement of disputed issues, and the strengthening of mutually advantageous relations. That is why we have undertaken, on authority of all the countries signatory to the Helsinki Final Act, to hold the European Cultural Forum this fall in our country.

It is in the elementary interest of the Hungarian people that there be peace. Peace gives an opportunity for the realization of our country-building plans, gives a basis for people, families, and bigger and smaller communities to set themselves meaningful objectives, to plan their future. We support every step that restrains the arms race and promotes discussions. For this reason we welcome the agreement on the Soviet-American summit and highly esteem the USSR's voluntary commitment to suspend for a determined period its European missile deployments and discontinue all nuclear explosions.

This is a further testimony for the cause of peace.

The world's public opinion with justification expects a similar attitude from the United States as well. In the interest of a peaceful future we join our ranks more closely with the countries of the socialist community, with our allies, and with every peace-loving force. We further deepen our friendship with the USSR, which is the chief international support of our independence and security. The common ideas, objectives, and interests inseverably connect our homeland with the liberating USSR.

Esteemed mass rally, our dear friends, I think that on our Constitution Day, on the festival of the New Bread, we may look into the future with confidence. We have a well-tested policy that enjoys the support of our people, and we have a country-building program. We have respectable results upon which we may rely. We have strong, reliable allies on whom we may count at all times. Thanking you for your attention, I wish you, the workers of Nyiregyhaza and of the county, a gay holiday, personal happiness, good strength and health, and much success for your continued work. [applause]

Television Version

LD211028 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Constitution Day address by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP deputy first secretary, at 20 August rally in Nyiregyhaza -- recorded]

[Text] August 20th is the festival of the Constitution, embodying the Hungarian people's power, its state-creating, country-building strength, and the independence of our socialist homeland; it is also the Day of the New Bread. On this day we remember with respect the great state organizer, King Stephen, who was a progressive politician of European significance in his time. Turning against the outdated, old order, in his own time he introduced a modern administration and brought the Hungarian people into the great community of European peoples. Our people's respect worthily surrounds the memory of those whose names are linked with historic deeds, that of King Stephen, who founded the independent Hungarian state, and of all those ancients who were the creators of the great epoch.

With a hard battle and bloody struggle, with toilsome work and the pursuance of progressive ideas they made it possible for the Magyar people to find a homeland, to put down permanent roots on this soil, and to survive through the storms and trials of over a thousand years. At our festival today we owe a debt of honor to the safeguarders and revivers of the national existence, to the defenders of our country's independence, to the revolutionists of past generations, to their martyrs, to the renowned and nameless believers in progress, and to the Hungarian people who love, protect, and enrich their homeland. In every age our country was maintained and promoted by the people's work, its acceptance of sacrifice, and its strength to shape society.

The Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic expresses the historical continuity of the one thousand years of the Hungarian state and society, and their revolutionary changes. The Constitution embodies the power of the Hungarian people, lays down that we have created a society free of exploitation, and contains programmatically the construction of socialism. It reflects the fact that, as a result of the new conquest that started with the liberation, the unity of socialism and Hungarian statehood came into existence. Today our people can consider the homeland and the law jointly as its own. Our basic law has also sanctified that historically significant change that our society's leading strength is the working class, which exercises power in alliance with the producer cooperative peasantry, together with the intelligentsia and the other working strata of society.

Our Constitution Day is by tradition also the festival of the New Bread, that of the bread which even today in many parts of the world is called life; and life is synonymous with work. That is how the festival of our Constitution becomes while, the expression of the close unity of power, law, and work. The country's public opinion has followed, with the attention merited by the great work, the activity of the reapers. The crop, which not only covers domestic needs but also makes possible the exports that figure in our plans, is secure. Esteem and appreciation are justifiably due to the agricultural workers and everyone who has stood his ground in the work that guarantees the bread of the country.

Unfortunately, here in the country the exceptional weather, the flood and inland waters, and destructive hailstorms have decimated the grain, corn, and fruit crops. This is causing several problems but there will be enough of the new bread on the tables of the people living and working here. The big agricultural complexes that suffered damage will not be left to themselves; they will overcome the difficulties with considerable state support and with the mobilization of their own resources.

Esteemed mass rally, the current year was rich in outstanding domestic political events. The 13th MSZMP Congress and the holding of the elections took place amid great public attention and social activity. Our people worthily marked the 40th anniversary of the liberation. We may justifiably regard the results of the elections as a significant success of our social system and our policy. The citizens availed themselves responsibly of their increased rights; they evinced great activity in the interest of seeing that the deputies and council members should be people who, in the token of an open and creative engagement in politics, might successfully represent their interests. The elections resulted in an advance in the development of socialist democracy; strengthened national unity; and mobilized new energies for successful continuation of the work to build the country. It is our conviction that the National Assembly and the councils, elected in the token of the people's front policy, fulfill their function and further strengthen the power of the working people, and that the deputies and council members will be worthy of the trust that has raised them to public office.

What is most important now is that we follow the directions of the 13th congress, and that we act in unity for realization of the jointly shaped policy. Our party and government devote primary attention to guaranteeing the conditions for the work of construction, to seeing in the country a continuation of the good political atmosphere, and to seeing a healthy public spirit, one that holds our people in unity and encourages work of good quality. This is important because we have learned from many historic lessons that we must look after the unity and mutual trust that link our party and people as if they were our eyes. It is our determined intention that, pursuing the policy of alliance, in the future we shall also tread the path of the national merging of forces, of socialist national unity.

We all know that the conditions of the construction process are more difficult than they were before. The situation is more difficult not only for the country but also its citizens. The living conditions of a section of our compatriots have worsened in recent years. Many undertake extra work in order to maintain the standard of living they have attained. Because of the increase in consumer prices, we did not manage to maintain the real value of pensions and certain social allocations. We know and take into account the situation of those who struggle with housing problems, of young people starting a family, of families with several children, of those living on small pensions. We keep solving problems on the agenda; however, everyone must realize that even in the satisfaction of just demands we can only advance if we have created material foundations for them. Let us maintain and further develop the creative spirit of debate, readiness for action, and the democratic mood that was evinced throughout the country at the time of the congress and the elections.

It is our steadfast determination that we are treading the path of development of socialist democracy; only in this way can the harmony between the assertion of rights and fulfillment of duties, and the active participation of the masses in public affairs be realized. This creates better conditions for the assertion of greater demands and for the struggle against indifference, indiscipline, bureaucracy, and waste. The successful fulfillment of congress resolutions demands a common joining of forces on the social scale. It is a true issue of our national destiny that the intensive development of the economy should be accelerated and its capacity to create income be increased. This is just as much an imperative task of ours as was once the socialist transformation of agriculture or the continuous development of economic management. If we had not advanced in these areas in time, then the burdens of the world economy that weighed us down would have caused much graver problems to the country. In the economy, in culture, in every sphere of our life let us open up an even freer path for the endeavors that lie ahead, for the initiatives. In production a reliably good quality can become determinant if work discipline improves, if skilled knowledge gains greater rank, if responsibility for one another and for society grows. In the ranks of human values, work performance must be placed in the first rank.

In the good utilization of our endowments, of our material and intellectual resources a determining role is played by the human being who acts knowingly. Hungary's natural endowment of raw materials is very modest. It follows from our endowments that many things must be imported from abroad for us to be able to exist and develop. For this reason, participation in the international division of labor is a vital necessity for us. However, even more important than all this is that we turn to good use, for the good of our socialist homeland, that greatest of our national values -- our people's talents, conscientiousness, and love of homeland.

Another indispensable condition for the realization of our program is that we should maintain the calm domestic political atmosphere, and that order, organization, and citizen's discipline should strengthen in our country. It is an important common interest that we should curb -- and it is our determined intention to do so -- corruption, abuses, and income obtained without work. However, on seeing the problems it is not enough to be outraged, but everyone must, in his own sphere, in proportion with his responsibility also act. In the coming months it will be necessary to focus our attention on the realization of this year's national economy plan. In the first half of 1985 industry increased its output to a smaller extent than planned. A significant role was played in this by the energy disturbances caused by the harsh winter, but weaknesses in our work can also be spotted among the reasons. It is well-known that the plan had envisioned for 1985 a somewhat faster growth than before for real incomes and consumption, and that we had planned to stop the decline in real wages. To fulfill these things and lay a good foundation for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we must make up the lag in such a way that the proportion of economical, competitive, and well-marketable products increase. Recognition is due to those collectives, here in the county as well as throughout the country, that are making successful efforts and taking effective measures to balance the unfavorable processes at the beginning of the year.

It is in the elementary interest of the Hungarian people that there be peace. Peace gives an opportunity for the realization of our country-building plans, gives a basis for people, families, and bigger and smaller communities to set themselves meaningful objectives, to plan their future. We cooperate with everyone: We join forces with all those who with a pure intent work in order that we may restore in international relations an atmosphere of trust, that we may bar the way of the arms race that pointlessly places so many burdens on humanity. Together with the other Warsaw Pact countries, we proclaim, we appeal that we should not arm but should instead discuss. We should discuss an agreement that would guarantee the equal security of every party concerned at a lower level of armaments than today, and that would not permit a militarization of space that would have unforeseeable consequences.

We support every step that restrains the arms race, promotes discussions. For this reason we welcome the agreement on the Soviet-American summit and highly esteem the USSR's voluntary commitment to suspend for a determined period its European missile deployments and to discontinue all nuclear explosions. This is a further testimony for the cause of peace.

The world's public opinion with justification expects a similar attitude from the United States of America as well. In the interest of a peaceful future we join our ranks more closely with the countries of the socialist community, with our allies, and with every peace-loving force. We further deepen our friendship with the USSR, which is the chief international support of our independence and security. The common ideas, objectives, and interests inseverably connect our homeland with the liberating USSR.

Esteemed mass rally, our dear friends, I think that on our Constitution Day, on the Festival of the New Bread, we may look into the future with confidence. We have a well-tested policy that enjoys the support of our people, and we have a country-building program. We have respectable results upon which we may rely. We have strong, reliable allies on whom we may count at all times.

HETENYI SPEAKS AT FINANCIAL CONFERENCE IN PECS

AU260926 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] The fifth financial conference began in Pecs on 23 August. At the 2-day conference, in which 500 leading experts of domestic enterprises and cooperatives are taking part, the participants will exchange views on intensive methods of economic management based on greater independence. They will discuss current issues of tax and state support policy, production and development financing, the experiences and tasks related to the elimination of low-efficiency activities, and the possibilities of developing the council and budget management.

In his opening address, Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi concluded with satisfaction that the majority of the steps taken in the last 3 years have been in harmony with the proposals of the last financial conference. Hungary's foreign trade balance has improved; the domestic financial situation and the state management have become more balanced; and we have achieved our short-term goals.

Speaking about the financial policy of the coming 5-year plan, Istvan Hetenyi said that its main goals are: reduction of debts, a modest increase in domestic consumption and real wages, and an increase in modern production and infrastructure investments. It is wished to stabilize the financial regulation and to modify it only if the change would promote distribution of enterprise income proportionate to performance. The financial experts have begun to work out a tax system that would encourage the dynamic development of profitable production and reduce the equalizing effects among the economic units that are successful and those that are doing badly.

In addition, the new tax system will encourage the application of prices that reflect a realistic value judgment and the reduction of support given to economic units operating inefficiently.

In connection with this, the minister said that a new liquidation regulation would be worked out in order to eliminate insolvency, a regulation that would help rehabilitation and which -- without interfering with the priority of the workers' citizen needs -- would modify the order of implementation of demands and thus eliminate the privileged status of state and financial institutions, thus emphasizing creditors' rights.

The minister stressed that the credit policy was also facing considerable development. The banking system will be renewed in the first half of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. There will be need for a uniform central bank management and a reduction of the still considerable difference between the bank interest paid by the population and that paid by the enterprises. The flow of social capital will be enhanced also by a new association law that will allow greater scope for the operation of associations of limited companies.

The fifth financial conference will continue in four sections in the afternoon and will end on 24 August with a forum in which leading officials of the Finance Ministry, the Hungarian National Bank, and the National Development Bank will participate.

PRC ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL VISIT TO KADAR, LEADERS

LD252027 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of the Hungarian Parliament received Ma Lie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China on a farewell visit. Ma Lie has left Hungary for good.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU261016 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and SR of Romania president, and Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the government of the SR of Romania, Bucharest:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, Presidential Council, and government of the Hungarian People's Republic; on behalf of the Hungarian people; and on our own behalf we send our greetings and good wishes to you and to the working people of Romania on the occasion of your national holiday, the 41st anniversary of your country's liberation.

It is the sincere and lasting endeavor of our party and government that the two countries' cooperation develop on the basis of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity in all areas of life for the benefit of our countries and peoples, of socialism, social progress, and the universal cause of peace.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we wish you and the people of Romania further successes in the construction of socialism and in the common struggle for strengthening international security and safeguarding peace.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

FRG SPY SCANDAL, KOHL-MITTERRAND TALKS VIEWED

LD261211 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] As we have already reported, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Francois Mitterrand, president of France, met in Bregancon Fort near Toulon last weekend. Krzysztof Wojna discusses the results:

It is rare that a meeting of such high-level politicians has so few commentaries after it. Although Kohl and Mitterrand meet often and one has become used to these meetings, this time the lack of interest in the results is conspicuous. The explanation is quite simple: The mass media of all of West Europe has associated Bonn solely with the gigantic scandal that broke out when one of the leading figures of West German intelligence, Hans-Joachim Tiedge, asked for asylum in the GDR. Because the scandal is spreading, it is in fact not known whether the consequences will be limited only to the secret service or if the politicians too will pay. Although the official reports from the Kohl-Mitterrand talks mention nothing about this, it is more than probable that both politicians discussed that extensively.

Tiedge, if one believes the reports, because of his high position was in close contact with similar services in other states in the West.

What was significant in the talks? First and foremost, the announcement of the French-West German consultations on the Eureka project. This is a project advocated by Paris and it concerns, let us recall, the utilization of the all of Western Europe's scientific and research potential in the area of modern technologies. The success of the project depends to a large extent on the issue of whether it will be possible to attract the FRG into cooperation. It was also agreed to open a hot line between Paris and Bonn in order to improve the coordination of actions in the defense and security area, which one certainly should consider a further step in the direction towards the consolidation of military cooperation between the two states. For some years this has been a very clear-cut process. It is worth mentioning that this is happening during the term in office of a socialist president who, as a partner on the Rhine, has been a representative of conservative forces.

One can also learn from press agency reports that much time was devoted to East-West relations, and, above all, to the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to France at the beginning of October this year. Sources in Bonn assure that the chancellor was pleased with the views which his French partner presented on this subject. But, in fact, the meeting near Toulon has not contributed much that is new to West German-French relations. The thoughts of the FRG chancellor were clearly somewhere else.

GLEMP ATTACKS MARXIST TREATMENT OF CHURCH

AU261848 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1831 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Czestochowa -- Cardinal Glemp, the primate of the Catholic Church in Poland, has criticized that, as before, believers are being excluded from political life in Poland. Glemp also voiced his objection to the atheistic school education.

Amid the applause of some 200,000 faithful who had gathered for a high mass in Czestochowa, Glemp expressed regrets that in Poland tolerance only means the right to defend atheism. The meaning of Marxism "does not rest in the strength of the idea but in the application of strength," Glemp stated.

COAL DISTRIBUTION PLANS, DIFFICULTIES EXPLAINED

AU261326 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Aug 85 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- In connection with incoming reports from some voivodships that it is difficult to buy coal, the Government Press Bureau explains:

In 1985 central annual plan provides for the supply of 20 million metric tons of coal to the marketplace, compared with 18.8 million metric tons in 1984. The figure of 20 million metric tons includes 18 million metric tons of coal, which is 1.2 million metric tons more than in 1984. This means that coal depots will be supplied with 6 percent more coal, although 1985 coal production is at the 1984 level. The exceptionally severe and long winter was responsible for increased consumption of coal and for serious difficulties in coal supplies, as attested to by reduced coal stocks in coal depots.

This year decisions have been made to ensure that the economy reduces its consumption of coal. For example, coal supplies to certain industrial producers have been reduced, the ceilings on the supply of electric power to industry have been lowered, while the population has been supplied with full electric power, and coal exports have been curbed, despite foreign orders and our need for exchange currencies. These measures have made it possible to maintain the supply of coal for the population in line with the central annual plan.

However, the difficulties of coal stocks have been responsible for breaks in coal supplies in some regions of the country. To ensure that buyers' needs will be met before the onset of the winter, decisions have been made this month to accelerate coal supplies to the population in the third quarter at the expense of other consumers, so that 75 percent of the planned annual coal supplies are available to the population, especially to rural areas.

The fuel resources situation this year and the forecasts for the coming years make it necessary to devote more attention to the rational and thrifty use of coal and coke by industry and the population. It is also necessary to increase the use of local fuel resources such as lignite, timber, and so on.

UNDER SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON WAGE POLICY

AU261316 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Professor Stanislawa Borkowska, under secretary of labor, wages and social affairs, to Romana Kalecka; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Kalecka: Few people are pleased with the current state of wage differentials. Does objective information confirm this feeling? Have wage ratios in Poland become distorted?

Borkowska: Actually, wage differentials should be based on the principle of distribution according to work. Wage differentials should reflect results: the amount and quality of work. A model of these differentials, based on the results of objective methods for calculating the value of work, is indispensable for an assessment of the present situation. Until we construct such a model, the most we can say is that in recent years wage relations in Poland have changed, and probably for the worse. An example is the disproportion in wages between production workers and those employed in the so-called service industries (it sometimes affects employees doing the same jobs).

Wage differentials are increasing sometimes without being linked to results, inside production itself. A classic example is the high wage increase in the building industry at a time when productivity in this sector of the economy is declining.

The fundamental framework of our wage structure was formed in the 1950s, during the 6-year plan, when it was necessary to create new workplaces and to favor in terms of wages, those who were playing a decisive role in the industrialization of the country. That is why we adopted a low wage model with certain branch preferences -- such as mining, for example. Since then, socioeconomic goals have changed fundamentally, but wage differentials set many years ago have nevertheless increased. More and more often this creates situations in which wages tend in an inverse relation to qualifications. This is not only at odds with the constitutional principle of wages according to work, but also runs counter to the urgent need to direct the country toward modernization. In addition to this, there is the disturbing phenomenon of enterprises raising wages whenever they have the means to do so, without even attempting to reform incorrect wage ratios.

Kalecka: With inflation remaining high, would it not be appropriate to introduce a general wage index, not one that affects those few people who receive low wages?

Borkowska: It must be borne in mind that since wages were made "realistic" the number of people in this position has grown significantly. Moreover, a general indexation is only superficially attractive, because if introduced it would become -- as it has in certain Western countries -- an additional factor causing inflation to rise. It causes a twofold increase: A general index results in an additional flow of money into the market and acts moreover, as a disincentive. For this, money is paid out in return for nothing. In this way the fundamental cause of disequilibrium -- a shortage of the output being sought -- is intensified.

The state should only guarantee basic subsistence. Besides, this is exclusively the area of people's occupational activity, and ultimately what the unions achieve in negotiations. Besides, the whole system that we are proposing will be submitted for public consultation. We do not intend to make sudden revolutionary changes in an area that is so sensitive and requires reflection and short, considered steps. However, I do believe that the general assumptions of the concept should meet with approval. After all, we do all have a common goal: to pay excellent specialists as much as possible and to give a poor employee only that which is essential, regardless of who he works for.

POLISH-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD261926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] A document that charts an extensive and long-term program of development of Polish-Hungarian cooperation was signed in Warsaw today. The protocol, concerning the results of coordination of Polish and Hungarian economic plans for the 1986-90 period, was signed by the chairmen of the central planning bodies of both countries, Deputy Premiers Manfred Gorywoda and Lajos Faluvegi.

The increase in mutual deliveries, amounting to over one-third, to be effected in the next 5-year period will be the most tangible result of the accords reached. Polish-Hungarian trade turnover will amount to R6.3 billion. The document states, among other things, that coordination of plans makes for greater efficiency of management and independence from capitalist imports.

PRISTINA PAPER ON PRESIDIUM POSITIONS ON SERBIA

AU231259 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 3 Aug 85 p 7

[Z. Celaj article: "Not To Be Read Differently"]

[Text] People say that when children in a family quarrel, someone must pacify them. Usually, the smaller one is slapped. This has also frequently proven to be the case in social relations within sociopolitical communities, and not only in our country, although this is not in conformity with the juridical and political constitutional norms -- even less so with socialist norms. But in the case of the Positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on Current Questions of Implementing the Relations on Which Unity and Togetherness are Based in the SR of Serbia, which are directed to the subjective forces -- primarily the communists of this sociopolitical community -- and those both in the two provinces and the community at large, it appears that this unwritten rule was not taken into consideration (rightly so). In fact, the publication of this document some time ago brings something new in political practice (apart from the Platform on Kosovo) in the post-Tito period and arouses the hope that in our community there are ideopolitical forces capable of facing even the most difficult questions, such as the relations between the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces, about which there have been disagreements since the time of the decentralization of power -- that is, from the beginning of the actual practice of self-management. In fact, the confrontations are included in two fundamental complexes of questions (as is also stated in the positions): the achievement of the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces and relations in the LC of Serbia -- the understanding and implementation of democratic centralism in the LC of Serbia and the achievement of the unity of the LC of Serbia in the equal status, independence, and responsibility of the provincial LC organizations in the LCY.

The proclaimed positions, the interpretation and value of which cannot be evaluated in a few lines of a newspaper, are all based on the principles of self-management and highlight the danger of statism, regardless of the level at which it presents itself, which means that they strike statist forces equally at the level of both the republic and provinces. The positions also insist on the consistent application of the constitutional concept of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which includes the two provinces, which are at the same time also constitutive elements of the federation. Statist tendencies manifest themselves by absolutizing the role of the state and statehood of the SR of Serbia -- and this was called the unity of the SR of Serbia -- and by saying that the statehood of the SR of Serbia, as defined in the Constitution, is being denied because of the factual statehood of the socialist autonomous provinces, forgetting that the relations between the nations and nationalities in the SFRY are not based (at least they should not be) on statism. But even in this case the Kardelj affirmation -- that in circumstances when self-management is stagnating a way out is sought in the strengthening of statism -- is confirmed.

Both in treatment and in practice, the class nature of relations has been neglected. Therefore, the positions particularly stress the task facing the communists -- that all solutions should rest on this, including, therefore when the talk is about sovereignty, not only the sovereignty of nations and nationalities, but primarily of the workers class. From this viewpoint the achievement of the unity of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the autonomous nature of the provinces is considered as an interlinked process.

The stress on the absolute necessity of respecting constitutional principles, and hence the obligation to consider them in all cases, leaves room for optimism that legal regulation will rest on agreement between the subjects -- the components of the workers class -- and the relinquishment of the practice of approving laws by majority vote "for the sake of efficiency" and the obligation not to seek to resolve by consensus those questions not stipulated in the constitution, while the common interests should rest on the factual interest of the workers class. From this viewpoint these also stress national equality as one of the values and fundamental intentions of our revolution, while the stability of international relations is seen as dependent on the democratization of relations at all levels.

Democratic centralism, too, which is so frequently mentioned together with the unity of the LC of Serbia, which should genuinely exist, in the same way that the statutory position, rights, and responsibilities of the provincial LC's must also be respected, presupposes a broad, free, democratic, creative, equal, and responsible examination of issues by all members and component parts of the LC as a whole. This would eliminate all disagreements, which nowadays are not rare. But the positions also impose an obligation for even greater responsibility of the public word in writings and speeches.

The document thus contains a range of issues that are of vital importance for the construction of more correct relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which are also reflected in the relations within our entire sociopolitical community and must therefore be read and elaborated in a manner that differs somewhat from the customary way, obviously always in a critical manner, as the LCY program teaches us. From this viewpoint a much more intense ideopolitical activity is expected, all the more so when the diagreements must be resolved by the time of the 13th LCY Congress. Perhaps this document will not be read in a different manner, as has happened with similar documents or the platform on Kosovo.

MARKOVIC RESTATES POSITION ON SEVERAL CANDIDATES

AU231230 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 85 p 7

[D. Borisavljevic report]

[Text] Prokuplje, 13 Aug -- Despite the positive results during the first 6 months of this year, the slowdown in economic growth, the decline in the standard of living, unemployment, a harsh winter, severe drought, and problems with exports all resulted in rather serious economic difficulties in the Toplica region. This was pointed to in the talks that Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had last night with the economic-political aktiv of the region's communes. Taking part in the debate, Dragoslav Markovic first pointed out that in the entire country the LCY has been motivated by the resolutions of the sessions of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee, irrespective of the kind of weaknesses that were pointed to on those occasions, and the LC showed strength and instigated the democratization of relations in the entire society. Thanks to that, many questions that had remained unbroached for years were raised.

Confrontation of Opinions Does Not Always Mean Disunity

The fact that confrontations of opinions manifested themselves on that occasion does not necessarily mean that disunity is always an issue, because the LCY does not maintain that unity equals monolithism.

There was, though, some exaggeration in the application of the so-called consensus, so that even the Football Association of Yugoslavia used it to make decisions. Our documents, above all the Constitution, Markovic said, state precisely when decisions are to be made by general consensus. However, according to him, agreeing and according are not and cannot be aims in themselves. Deciding by majority is the right and the only way for our system. Thanks to a demand that was unanimously expressed by the LCY membership and workers class of all of our country, some different processes have started taking place recently. One can already speak about the firm decision of the LCY and the country's leadership to put on the agenda and solve by the end of the year all open questions of the system, the functioning of economy and the like. This also applies to the necessary legislation that solves relations with foreign countries, planning, and the like.

We are now in a special situation, Markovic concluded. A dozen important questions that have long been open are being brought to the fore this year. This causes certain conflicts of opinion in society. When our society, which lacks great tradition in democratic debate, is faced with so many different questions, one then gains the impression that there is considerable concern about how we are to cope with such disunity. "In thinking that by opening debate on those questions we are not weakening but strengthening unity. Unity is not there for all times: One has to fight for it, and during the struggle one has to be ready for agreements," Markovic pointed out.

Several Candidates on Elections Lists Cannot Be a Formality

Touching upon the forthcoming elections in the LC and society, Dragoslav Markovic particularly expounded on the stand about the democratization of cadre policy he recently presented at a session of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia.

"I do not claim that I am right on all points and completely, but I am sure that the views presented at the session of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia are in conformity with our general tenets. Under the conditions of the existing democratic system, one should provide specific answers to specific questions. For that one needs a serious and documented analysis, rather than citing quotations and documents that really do not speak of several candidates at elections. One should, nevertheless, see how to implement that with the existing delegate system, since several delegates on long lists can only be a formality. There is the question of how the LC should decide in such conditions. Whom does it support, and will all proposed candidates run in the elections, or will the LCY Democratically decide on one and state this openly and in a well-argumented way at the Socialist Alliance. It is not enough to say that we favor democratization and several candidates without foreseeing everything that can happen in practice." I am afraid, Markovic said, that an atmosphere may be created as there was in 1980-81, when limited terms of office were introduced -- a climate was created in which one could not decide soberly, and therefore, 1-year terms of office were introduced even in professional societies and associations of citizens.

Speaking at the end about the economic situation in the country, Markovic pointed to positive trends this year, particularly as concerns relations with foreign countries. Since we have decided for a market-planning economy, whatever the number of shocks it causes, some laws have already stated working: We can already see that there has been a decrease in prices of many commodities. The new document on earning and distributing income, which has been submitted to public debate, will have to more considerably change some relations. One can no longer stimulate higher productivity with low personal incomes. On the contrary.

SAWPY'S UZELAC VIEWS SEVERAL CANDIDATES 'FETISH'

AU251544 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The first stage of preparations for the delegate elections, the stage in which the political program tenets and normative provisions are determined, has been successfully completed. In three republics -- Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, and Croatia -- changes to parts of the Constitutions refering to this sphere have been made or are in progress, and all the republics are changing their election laws, the social agreements on cadre policy, and the rules on nominations and the election of delegates.

These changes, which will be completed by the end of September, incorporate experiences from previous elections and the findings so far of a critical examination of the delegate system, Milan Uzelac, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said in a conversation with TANJUG journalist Pero Sparvalo.

Commenting on disagreements and polemics surrounding the manner of nominating and selecting candidates, Milan Uzelac said that for understandable reasons these subjects attract attention. Any suggestion, he said, that would help make preparations for elections more thorough and clarify disputed questions is welcome. This, of course, also relates to polemics about the number of candidates. Considering that the elections must be an act of the widest political mobilization, these considerations can hardly be separated from the overall preparations for elections. In the preparations so far -- the political program and the regulative part -- Uzelac stressed, the thesis that makes a fetish of several candidates has not been accepted, and the institution of several candidates is not taken as an independent, saving democratic formula.

Several candidates on voting papers is not the only nor the "saving formula" for improving the election procedure, but the absence of the possibility of several candidates is far from being a specific characteristic linked to self-management and the delegate system. After all, if the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session, the Program of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and all legislative acts of the republics and provinces support the democratic possibility of putting several candidates on the lists, when working people so decide, then this will be a reality of forthcoming elections. Therefore, it seems to me that broaching this question again means that discussions are being returned to the starting point, which is a barren, unnecessary activity regardless of the skill with which polemics about it are conducted.

NEEDED FEDERAL BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS OUTLINED

AU241644 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 85 p 2

[J. Kesic article: "Trouble With the Budget"]

[Excerpts] We all know how much money we need. The trouble is that we do not know how to get it. Thus, the Federal Government, too, recently discovered that the impoverished state treasury lacks 80.7 billion dinars needed for it to be able to carry out its obligations without hindrance, but it has not yet been decided how this money will be provided.

The Federal Executive Council had to propose readjustments to the federal budget because it is obliged to do so by legal regulations and resolutions bo both chambers of the SFRY Assembly, Egon Padovan, federal undersecretary for finance, the first man in charge of the budget, explains.

This is how it looks in concrete terms: The law provides that 4.82 percent of the national income be allocated for financing the Yugoslav People's Army and that, if a change in the national income occurs in the course of the year, the budget will be amended. It is precisely this that is happening now. In accordance with the new estimate of the national income, 68.3 billion dinars more should be provided for the Army so that the 4.82 percent rate will be achieved. Together with the 388.5 billion planned earlier, this would amount to a total of 456.8 billion. This, however, is no increase in funds but merely a value adjustment in keeping with the new national income estimate.

Remarking that the value adjustment to the Yugoslav People's Army funds is the most important and, at the same time, largest amendment of the budget, Padovan stresses that the country's medium-term development plan provides that 5.2 percent of the national income be allocated for financing the Yugoslav People's Army and that the present 4.82 percent is the floor below which one cannot go.

The second change in the budget proposed by the Federal Executive Council is based on the resolution of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on providing additional funds for Kosovo. This resolution provides that public and communal spending increase more than 44.9 percent, additional funds will be forthcoming. On this basis, 4.1 billion dinars should be provided for Kosovo.

The third obligation of the federal treasury is war pension funds. Considering that personal incomes grew above the level planned at the end of last year, when the budget was adopted, the war pension funds are short 3 billion dinars, which should be provided with the budget adjustments.

The fourth budget obligation, Padovan explains, is tied to the federation's international commitments. When funds for meeting these commitments were determined, one used a rate of 210 or 220 dinars for $1. The rate now is 275 dinars, so the funds to meet these commitments are 1 billion dinars short.

Finally, there are commitments connected with the work of federal organs, and 6.4 billion dinars should be provided for this purpose through the budget adjustments. A portion of these funds, amounting to 1 billion dinars, should be allocated for non-economic investment, above all the modernization of the Federal Administration for Air Traffic Control.

Another portion of the funds to be received by the federal organs would be used to cover the increased material costs of the federation. For these and for special purposes, 2 billion dinars are envisaged, and 1.6 billion dinars for increasing personal incomes of those employed in federal organs.

As Padovan said, in accordance with the social accord of 1981 and other regulations, personal incomes in the federation are adjusted to the growth of income in the economy. From last December until now they increased 33 percent, which is 83 percent of the average increase of earnings in the economy. This means that the social accord is not being adhered to, and it is therefore envisaged that the earnings in the federation should increase another 20 percent as of 1 July.

Padovan said that the Federal Government is still considering whether the budget adjustments can be from existing sources. If not, it will probably propose that the original revenue of the federation and the contributions by the republics and provinces be increased. If this is not enough, a loan will probably be requested from the National Bank of Yugoslavia, or the entitlements of fund users will have to be cut.

PRAVDA 'PLAYS DOWN' YUGOSLAV WAR RESISTANCE

LD261323 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1240 GMT 26 Aug 85

["PRAVDA Plays Down Yugoslav People's Liberation Army" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 26 (TANJUG) -- The leading Soviet daily PRAVDA decribes in its latest issue the Yugoslav people's liberation war as a "popular resistance movement," equalizing it with developments in Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary towards the end of the Second World War.

The article, written by Prof. Pankov, puts in the same group the antifascist movements of Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Hungary, overlooking the fact that a major part of Yugoslavia's territory was free about the middle of the war, at the time of the Stalingrad battle, and that Yugoslavia had hundreds of thousands of fighters who had by then put out of action about the same number of occupation soldiers.

The PRAVDA article points out especially the sacrifices suffered by French, Czechoslovak and German Communists while mentioning the Yugoslav ones only in passing. It is well known, however, that about 50 thousand Yugoslav Communists and 80 thousand members of the Young Communists League died during the war.

This is not the first time that the Soviet press makes no difference between the countries which launched antifascist struggle from the outset of the war, and those which turned against the occupying troops only in the autumn of 1944. It was believed, though, that this pratice would be ended following last May's report by Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Addressing the solemn session held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism, Gorbachev clearly singled out Yugoslavia's historic contribution during the Second World War and said that the Soviet Union would never forget the firmness and courage of the Yugoslav peoples and their people's liberation struggle.

HUNGARIAN BOOK SEEN TO CONTAIN STALINIST VIEWS

AU231950 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 85 p 5

[TANJUG correspondent Milos Corovic report]

[Excerpt] Budapest, 13 Aug -- In a community which lately has become used to various discussions, but not the ones from dogmatic positions, a view which recently sneaked into an authoritative book presented an occasion for a fierce reaction. A book by the military publishing enterprise ZRINYI PUBLISHERS -- which otherwise contains acceptable stands and assessments about the origins and development of the Hungarian Army -- includes an isolated essay by an author who without any reservations accepted the assessment of the Hungarian Army between 1945 and 1948 that was made in the worst Stalinist time, when everything in the party prior to the domination of the Rakosi current was proclaimed to have been against the people.

In his study a certain Tibor Elek accepted as correct the statements of the party daily, NEPSZABADSAG, in the old days that a general of the immediate postwar period was a spy, saboteur, and imperialist lackey. This general, Pal Almasi, was under false accusations sentenced to life imprisonment, but later rehabilitated -- which the study does not mention.